

## H A R

For inequality; but let your reason serve  
To make the truth appear. *Shaksp. Meas. for Measure.*  
Macbeth, beware Macduff!  
Beware the thane of Fife: dimiss me: enough.  
—Whate'er thou art, for thy good caution, thanks:  
Thou'lt harp'd my fear aright. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He seems  
Proud and disdainful, harping on what I am,  
Not what he knew I was. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
HA'PPER. n. f. [from harp.] A player on the harp.

Never will I trust to speeches penn'd,  
Nor to the motion of a schoolboy's tongue;  
Nor woe in rhyme, like a blind harp's song. *Shakespeare.*

I'm the god of the harp; stop, my fairest!—in vain;  
Nor the harp, nor the harper, could fetch her again. *Tickell.*  
HA'PPING Iron. n. f. [from harpage, Latin.] A bearded dart  
with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are  
struck and caught.

The boat which on the first assault did go,  
Struck with a harping iron the younger foe;  
Who, when he felt his side so rudely gor'd,  
Loud as the sea that nourish'd him he roar'd. *Waller.*

HARPO'NER. n. f. [harpeur, French, from harpeon.] He  
that throws the harpoon in whalefishing.

HARPO'ON. n. f. [harpon, French.] A harping iron.  
HARPSICORD. n. f. A musical instrument.

HARPY. n. f. [harpia, Latin; harpie, harpye, French.]

The harpies were a kind of birds which had the faces of  
women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures; which,  
when the table was furnished for Phineus, came flying in,  
and devouring or carrying away the greater part of the viands,  
did so defile the rest that they could not be endured. *Reliagh.*

That an harpy is not a centaur is by this way as much a  
truth, as that a square is not a circle. *Locke.*

2. A ravenous wretch.

I will do you any ambassage to the pigmies, rather than hold  
three words conference with this harpy. *Shakespeare.*

HA'QUEBUSS. n. f. [See ARQUEBUSE.] A handgun.  
HA'QUEBUSSIER. n. f. [from harquebust.] One armed with  
a harquebust.

About thirty paces off were placed twenty thousand nimble  
harquebustiers, ranged in length, and but five in a rank. *Kneller.*

HARRIDAN. n. f. [corrupted from haridelle, a worn-out  
worthless horse.] A decayed trumpet.

She just endur'd the Winter she began,  
And in four months a batter'd harridan;  
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and shrunk,  
To bawd for others, and go shares with punk. *Swift.*

HA'ROW. n. f. [harrou, French; harcke, German, a rake.]  
A frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth,  
drawn over sowed ground to break the clods and throw the  
earth over the seed.

The land with daily care  
Is exercis'd, and with an iron war  
Is rakes and harrows. *Dryden's Georgick.*

Two small harrows, that clap on each side of the ridge,  
harrow it right up and down. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To HA'ROW. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To break with the harrow.

Friend, harrow in time, by some manner of means.  
Not only thy peason, but also thy beans. *Tuff. Husbandry.*

Can't thou bind the unicorn with his band in the furrow?  
or will he harrow the valleys after thee? *Job xxxix. 10.*

Let the Volscians  
Plow Rome, and harrow Italy, I'll never  
Be such a galling to obey infinit. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

2. To tear up; to rip up.

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word  
Would harrow up thy soul, freeze thy young blood,  
Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres. *Sh.*

Imagine you behold me bound and scour'd,  
My aged muscles harrow'd up with whips;  
Or hear me groaning on the rending rack. *Rowe.*

3. To pillage; to strip; to lay waste. See HARRY, which in  
Scouth is the same thing.

As the king did excel in good commonwealth laws, so he  
had in secret a design to make use of them, as well for col-  
lecting of treasure as for correcting of manners; and so mean-  
ing thereby to harrow his people, did accumulate them the  
rather. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

4. To invade; to harass with incursions. [From perigian,  
Saxon.]

And he that harrow'd hell with heavy frowne,  
The faulty souls from thence brought to his heavenly bowne.  
Most glorious Lord of life, that on this day  
Did't make thy triumph over death and sin;  
And having harrow'd hell, did't bring away  
Captivity thence captive, us to win. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

5. To disturb; to put into commotion. [This should rather  
be written harry, harer, French.]  
Most like: it harrows me with fear and wonder. *Shakespeare.*

## H A R

Amaz'd I stood, harrow'd with grief and care. *Milish.*  
Harrow now out and weal away, he cried;  
What dismal day hath sent this curld light,  
To see my lord so deadly damnify'd? *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

HA'ROW. interj. An exclamation of sudden distress. Now  
out of use.

HA'ROWER. n. f. [from harrow.]

1. He who harrows.  
2. A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

To HA'RRY. v. a. [harer, French.]

1. To tease; to harass; to ruffle.  
Thou must not take my former sharpness ill.  
—I repeat me much. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

2. In Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder, or oppress: as, one  
harried a wife; that is, he took the young away: as also, he  
harried me out of house and home; that is, he robbed me of my  
goods, and turned me out of doors. See To HARROW.

HARSH. adj. [berwische, German, Skinner.]

1. Austere; roughly four.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine;  
Some sorts, when old, continue brisk and fine:  
So age's gravity may seem severe,  
But nothing harsh or bitter ought t' appear. *Drakam.*

Sweet, bitter, four, harsh and salt, are all the epithets we  
have to denominate that numberless variety of relishes. *Locke.*

The same defect of heat which gives a fierceness to our na-  
tures, may contribute to that roughness of our language,  
which bears some analogy to the harsh fruit of colder coun-  
tries. *Swift to the Lord High Treasurer.*

2. Rough to the ear.

A name unmusical to Volscian ears,  
And harsh in sound to thine. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

Age might, what nature never gives the young;  
Have taught the smoothness of thy native tongue;  
But satire needs not that, and wit will shine  
Through the harsh cadence of a rugged line. *Dryden.*

The unnecessary consonants made their spelling tedious,  
and their pronunciation harsh. *Dryden.*

Thy lord commands thee now  
With a harsh voice, and supercilious brow,  
To serve duties. *Dryden's Pers. Sat. 5.*

3. Crabbed; morose; peevish.

He was a wife man and an eloquent; but in his nature  
harsh and haughty. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Bear patiently the harsh words of thy enemies, as knowing  
that the anger of an enemy admonishes us of our duty. *Taylor.*

No harsh reflection let remembrance raise;  
Forbear to mention what thou can't not praise. *Prior.*

A certain quickness of apprehension inclined him to kindle  
into the first motions of anger; but, for a long time before  
he died, no one heard an intemperate or harsh word proceed  
from him. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. Rugged to the touch.

Black feels as if you were feeling needles points, or some  
harsh sand; and red feels very smooth. *Boyle on Colours.*

5. Unpleasant; rigorous.

With eloquence innate his tongue was arm'd;  
Though harsh the precept, yet the preacher charm'd. *Dryd.*

HA'RSLEY. adj. [from harsh.]

1. Sourly; austere to the palate, as unripe fruit.

2. With violence; in opposition to gentleness, unless in the fol-  
lowing passage it rather signifies unripe.

'Till, like ripe fruit, thou drop  
Into thy mother's lap; or be with ease  
Gather'd, not harshly pluck'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

3. Severely; morosely; crabbedly.

I would rather he was a man of a rough temper; that would  
treat me harshly, than of an effeminate nature. *Addison.*

4. Ruggedly to the ear.

My wife is in a wayward mood to-day:  
I tell you, 'twould found harshly in her ears. *Shakespeare.*

Get from him why he puts on this confusion,  
Grating to harshly all his days of quiet  
With turbulent and dangerous lunacy. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

A hollow groan, a mum'ring wind arose;  
The rings of iron that on the doors were hung,  
Sent out a jarring sound, and harshly rung. *Dryd. Fables.*

HA'RSNESS. n. f. [from harsh.]

1. Sourness; austere taste.

Take an apple and roll it upon a table hard: the rolling  
doth soften and sweeten the fruit, which is nothing but the  
smooth distribution of the spirits into the parts; for the un-  
equal distribution of the spirits maketh the harshness. *Bacon.*

2. Roughness to the ear.

Neither can the natural harshness of the French, or the per-  
petual ill accent, be ever refined into perfect harmony like the  
Italian. *Dryden.*

Cannot I admire the height of Milton's invention, and the  
strength of his expression, without defending his antiquated  
words, and the perpetual harshness of their sound? *Dryden.*

'Tis

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'Tis not enough no harshness gives offence;  
The found must seem an echo to the sense. *Pope.*

3. Ruggedness to the touch.

Harshness and ruggedness of bodies is unpleasant to the  
touch. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. Crabbedness; moroseness; peevishness.

No, Regan, you shall never have my curse:  
Thy tender-bellied nature shall not give  
Thee o'er to harshness: her eyes are fierce, but thine  
Do comfort and not burn. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

HART. n. f. [heart, Saxon.] A he-deer of the large kind;  
the male of the doe.

That infant was I turn'd into a hart,  
And my desires, like tell and cruel hounds,  
E'er since pursue me. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*

The deer  
And fearful harts do wander every where  
Amidst the dogs. *Moy's Virgil's Georg.*

HA'THORN. n. f.

HA'THORN is a drug that comes into use as many ways, and  
under as many forms, as any one in the whole materia medica.  
What is used here are the whole horns of the common male  
deer, which fall off every year. This species is the fallow  
deer; but some tell us, that the medicinal hathorn should be  
that of the true hart or stag, called the red deer. The salt of  
hathorn is a great fudorick, and the spirit has all the virtues  
of volatile alkalies: it is used to bring people out of faintings  
by its pungency, holding it under the nose, and pouring down  
some drops of it in water. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Ramose concretions of the volatile salts are observable upon  
the glass of the receiver, whilst the spirits of vipers and harf-  
horns are drawn. *Woodward on Fossils.*

HA'THORN. n. f. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HA'THORN. n. f. A plant. A species of buckthorn plan-  
tain.

HA'THORN. n. f. [lingua cervina, Latin.] A plant.

It commonly grows out from the joints of old walls and  
buildings, where they are moist and shady. There are very  
few of them in Europe. *Miller.*

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To HASH. v. n. [hacher, French.] To mince; to chop into  
small pieces, and mingle.

He rais'd his arm  
Above his head, and rain'd a storm  
Of blows so terrible and thick,  
As if he meant to hash her quick. *Hudibras, p. i.*

What have they to complain of but too great variety, tho'  
some of the dishes be not served in the exactest order, and  
politeneity; but hashed up in haste. *Garth.*

HASK. n. f. This seems to signify a cave or habitation made  
of rushes or flags.

Phœbus, weary of his yearly task,  
Establish'd hath his steeds in lowly lay,  
And taken up his inn in fishes' bask. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

HA'SLET. } n. f. [hasla, Islandick, a bundle; haslet, haf-  
HA'SLET. } tereau, hasiter, French.] The heart, liver, and  
lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat  
to it.

HASP. n. f. [hasp, Saxon, whence in some provinces it is yet  
called hasp.] A clasp folded over a staple, and fastened on  
with a padlock.

Have doors to open and shut at pleasure, with hasps to  
them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To HASP. v. n. [from the noun.] To shut with a hasp.

HA'SOCK. n. f. [hasok, German. Skinner.]

1. A thick mat on which men kneel at church.

He found his parishioners very irregular; and in order to  
make them kneel, and join in the responses, he gave every  
one of them a hasp and common prayer book. *Addison.*

2. In Scotland it is applied to any thing made of rushes or privet,  
on which a person may sit: it is therefore probable that hasp  
and hasp are the same.

HAST. The second person singular of have.

HASTE. n. f. [haste, French; haste, Dutch.]

1. Hurry; speed; nimbleness; precipitation.

Spare him, death!

Let not pity with her tears  
Keep such distance from thine ears:  
But O, thou wilt not, canst not spare!  
Haste hath never time to hear. *Craiklaw.*

Our lines reform'd, and not compos'd in haste,  
Polish'd like marble, would like marble last;  
But as the present, so the last age writ;  
In both we find like negligence and wit. *Waller.*

In as much haste as I am, I cannot forbear giving an ex-  
ample. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The wretched father, running to their aid  
With pious haste, but vain, they next invade. *Dryden.*

2. Passion; vehemence.

I said in my haste, all men are liars. *Pf. cxvi. 11.*

To HASTE. v. n. [haste, French; haste, Dutch.]

1. To make haste; to be in a hurry; to be busy; to be speedy.

I have not hasten'd from being a pastor to follow thee. *Jer.*

2. To move with swiftness.

'Tis Cinna, I do know him by his gait;  
He is a friend. Cinna, where haste you to? *Shakespeare.*